GRANT IN PEACE.

BY GENERAL ADAM BADRAU. Copyright, 1886. No. III.

GRANT AND THE SO TH AFTER THE WAR. The policy initiated at Appomattox was steadily maintained by Grant. He became no more vindictive after the murder of Lincoln, nor did he shrink from the application of his own principles because they were carried further by Sherman than he thought advisable. The new President was anxious to treat "traitors" harshie; he distiked the paroles that Grant had accorded to Lee and his soldiers . and steps were soon taken with his approval to procure the indictment of Lee for treason. General Lee at once appealed to General Grant. His first communication was verbal, and made through Mr. Reverdy Johnson, was acted as the logal adviser of Lee; he came to see me to learn Grant's f elings. I ascertained that Grant was firm in his determination to stand by his own terms, and so informed Mr. Johnson. Grant, however, thought that Lee should go through the form of applying for pard u, in order to indicate his complete submission. Lee, though entirely willing to make the application, was anxious to be assured in advance that Grant would formally approve it. General Ord, then in command in Richmond, made known this feeling of Lee to Grant, through General lugalis, and Grant directed me to assure Mr. Reverdy Johnson of his readiness to indorse Lee's application favorably. Accordingly Lee forwarded two papers of the same date, one an application for pardon, in the prescribed form, and the other a statement of the proposed indictment and of his own belief that he was protected against such action by his parole. Grant indorsed both of these documents, the first with an earnest recommendation that the pardon should be granted, the second with a distinct declaration that the officers and men paroled at Appomattox could not be tried for treason so long as they observed the terms of their

He went in person about these papers to the President. But Andrew Johnson was not satisfied, he wanted, he said. " to make treason odious." When can these men be tried f" he asked.

" Never," said Grant, " unless they violate their

The President still insisted, and his Attorney-General wrote an official letter opposing Grant's contention. Finally Grant declared he would resign his commission in the army unless the terms he had granted sere confirmed. I rome abor well the day when this occurred. He returned from the Cabmet chamber to his own headquarters and described the interview. When he recited his lan-'And I will keep my word. I will not stay in

the army if they break the pled tes that I made." Then the resolution of the President gave way, for he found a will more stubborn, or at least more po ent with the secole, than his own, and orders were issued to discontinue the proceedings, against

The great antagonists met only once after the scenes at Appomattox fourt House. It was in May, 1869, soon after the arst in auguration of Grant. Lee was in Washing on about some business conne red with rar roads, and though it his duty to call on the President. He was received in the Cubmet chamber with no one present but 4 . don'y, who had see a recently appointed Minister to England. General ir at and fotley both described the in erview to me. Motley sail both men were simple and degriffed, but h thought there was a s ade of constraint in he manner of Lee, who was in leed always incomed to be more form at than the Northern general. The former enemies shook hands: Grant asked Lee to be seated and presented Mo ley. The lite view was short, and all that Grant could come a er was that when they space of building ratiroa is he said prayfully to Lee : You and I. General, have had more to do with

des roying railroads than building them." But Lee ref sed to smile or to recognize the raillery. He went on gravely with the conversation, and no other reference was made to the past. Lee soon arose, and the soldiers parted, not to meet again until their mighty shades saluted each other m that region where conquerors and conquered slike lay down their arms.

Scores of Southern officers besides. Lee applied to Grant for pro-ection, and literally unadreds of cavilions who wished to avail themselves of the amnesty requested his f vicable inforsement. It was my daty to examine these applications and as the abs ore hou; and seldou indeed was one retailed. General J. Kirby Smith, in command other armies in repetition, and even when his forces he wrate to leant, applying to be placed on the same foring with those who had surrendered earlier. Grant thereupon obtained the assurance of he President that if Smith would return and take the prescribed oach, he should be treated exactly as if he had surrendered and been paroled.

In September, 1865, Alexander Stephens, the Vice-President of the Southern Contederacy, appealed to General Grant in the following etter from Fort Warren in Boston Harbor, where he was imprisoned, asking for his release on parole or ball, which was soon afterward granted.

imprisoned, asking for his release on parole of ball, which was soon afterward granted.

FORT WARKEN, BOSTON HARBOR, MASS. J. Lieutennid-General U. S. GRANT, Washington, D. C. DEAR Sike The anodory for this tester as well as its explanate it is to be found in the facts begin briefly presented. I am now in confi cument in this place and have been since the 25th of May last. Efforts are being make by friends to have me receased on panole as others, arrested as I was, have been. You will excuse me for any in this place and that is that I am as justly entitled to desirable to one parole as many of these to whom I allide. No man I this in the Southern States exerted his powers to a greater extent than I did no wort the late amendable tourides of our country—no man strave harder or more earnessly to maintait the evils and sinterings of war while it issued, and to bring about a peaceful southor of the difficulties than I did—no man bless responsible for the leginal gor continuance of the strife with all its horrors than I am—and no man living can more earnessly desire a specify restoration of peace, harmony and prosperity throughout the country than I do. If these thirds I think I can assert of myself. Eul of my views and feelings under a very inflerent aspect of after-from what how exists you are not all diocether uninconned. You had them very fully expressed at tity Point last February You reported them very correctly in your telegram from that place to the servicing of was as was granted. When I parted with you of my return from that correction that peace to the servicing of was my hope and earned dearness at Haunton Roussis was granted. When I parted with you of my return from that correction that peace to the servicing than I was at the result of his halves in any quadernasing than I was at the result of his latter, more dearned as the part of my latter than the first part of my latter with a service of a personal character, but as proof within your own knowledge of some things at taked above in regard to my view with the President, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of State for my federace on parole. I have appoined to the President for parion and annesty, but if he for any reason feels disposed to postnone the decision of that has ter i am perfectly content. What I desire mainly 16 a release from imprisonment on parole as others, or the interest of the should be required. In he event would I strengt to avoid a presecution or trial if it should be though proper for any considerations to a top such a course toward me. I wish a release from imprisonment on account both of my health and private affairs. I might add that I think I could render some service in Pestoring harmony to the councy; that, however, I leave for others to consider. My case and request are briefly submitted to you. Act in the premises as your sease of duty may direct. Yours most respectfully, ALEXANDER M. STEIRLES.

In December of the same year Mrs. Jefferson Davis applied to Grant by letter, and in May, 1866. she went in person to Washington to ask his miluence in procuring a temission of some of the peralties imposed upon her husband, and Grant did use his i fluence, not indeed to obtain the release of the prisoner, but to mitigate the hardships of his continement. Mrs. Davis's letter and messages were conveyed through me; the letter was full of respect for the conqueror, acknowledgments of his clemency and touching appeals for further mercy. "All know you ever," she said, "as good as well as great, merciful as well as brave."

she concluded, "your respectful friend." The vindictive feeling of President Johnson continued for months, and only Grant's interposition preserved the good faith of the Government, or imprisonment and secuniary ruin; for he urged the restoration of their property as well as the remission of personal penalties. In consequence there grew up toward Grant a remarkable feeling at the South. I accompanied him in November, 1865, when he made a tour through Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tounessee, to investigate and report upon the condition and feeling of the population. Everywhere

he was received with the greatest respect by those who had regarded him the year before as the chief of their adversaries. The Governors of States and Mayors of cities instantly called on him; the most prominent soldiers and private citizens paid their respects. State Legislatures invited him to their chambers, suspended their sessions, and rose to greet him formally as he entered. The man who had done most to subdue the South was universally recognized as its protector and savior from further

suffering. This feeling was not purely personal. It contributed to create a loyal and submissive disposition. On the 18th of December, at the conclusion of his tour, Grant reported to the President that "the mass of thinking man of the Souta accepted the simution in good faith"; and while he recommended that a strong military force should still be retained there, he declared his belief that "the citizens of that reg on are anxious to return to selfgovernment within the Union as soon as possible," This is the document that Mr. Sumner denounced

in the Senate as a "whitewashing " report. The statesman did not concur with the conqueror in believing the South subdued. Before long Sumner was in favor of remitting restrictions which Grant wished to retain. For General Grant believed that the feeling of the South after this epoch underwent a change; and in consequence his judgment changed as to the treatment the South should receive. But his sentiment at the close of the war is better expressed in a letter he wrote to Mrs. Grant than in any formal document.

On the 24th of April, 1865, General Grant arrived at Sherman's headquarters in North Carolina. having been sent from Washington by the Government to annul the convention between Sherman and Johnston. He at once directed Sherman to discontinue all civil negotiations and demand the surrender of Johnston on the same terms that had been allowed to Lee. While he waited for Johnston's reply. Grant wrote the following letter to his wife, which Mrs. Grant gave me as a relie twenty

Bead-Quarters Military Division of the Mississippt, I. U. Dill Baligh Apl 25 1863 May Julian me arrived him yes terday and as I expected to attum to-day did not entend to write until I returned. Now lumener mothers have Taken such a turn that I suppose Thurman will finish up matters by to-morrow night and I shall wait to see the result. Religh is a very beautiful place. The grounds are large and filled with The most heartiful spreading rates I ever saw, Nothing has been distroyed and the people are amjour to see from restired Do That further devasta. Tun med mit teke place in the Country, The suffering that must wint in the South The next year, even with the war ending now, will be begind amountien. People who talk. now of further retalliation and purushment, except of the political leaders, either do not conceive of the suffering endured already or they are hustles and impuling and wish to sty at time, out if danger, while the punishment is hing influ Love und Kins for you and the children thelys,

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE)

Mississippi. Is the Field, Ralbigs, April 25, 1865. We arrived here vesterday and as I expected to return to-day, did not intend to write until I returned, Now, however, matters have taken such a furn that I suppose Sperman will hapsh up not returned. Now, however, matters have taken see a a urn that I suppose Sperman with mish up in atters by to-morrow night and I shall want to see the

Rateigh is a very beautiful place. The grounds are large and filsed with the most beautiful spreading take fever saw. Nothing his been destroyed, and the people are anxious to see peace restored, so that further devistation need not take place in the country. The suffering that must exist in the South the next year, even with the war ending now, will be beyond conception. People who take of further retaliation and punishment, except of the political leaders, either do not conceive of the transport of the spreading on as of falleigh for relief, and while waiting the answer to his mexorable summons sent love and kisses to his wife and "the children."

Apart Bappar.

suffering endured already or they are heartless and unfeeling and wish to stay at home out of danger while the punishment is being inflicted. Love and kisses for you and the children. ULYS.

This letter was written only ten days after the assa sination of Lincoln. Grant disapproved of Sherman's terms as absolutely as Stanton or the President; he had just revoked all negoriations for civil conditions, and insisted on the absolute mili-

COMMENCEMENT HUMOR.

THE FAIR GIRL GRADUATE. "Could I see the editor f" she asked, looking around for a m and wondering want was going on under

"Enlyes, I'm him," responded the editor, evolving himself and stipping a cork in his vest pocket. "What can I do for you I" can I do for you I

"I am a sudent in Packer Institute," responded the
biushing cameet, "and I've written a little article on
Our Samool Days' which I would like to have published
in The Brooklyn Engle, if you think it is good enough."
"Certainly, "replied the citior, gazing in unconscious
admiration upon the beautiful face before him, "boes
it commence, 'Our school days' how the words linger in
sweet cadences on the sirings of memory" is that the
way it runs!"
"Why, yes," responded the beaming cirl. Then it
goes on, "How we look forward from them to the time
when we shall look back to them." How did you
know!"

when we shall look out to with the engaring mile which has endeared him to the critzens of Econolyn. "After that comes 'So smashing' so they have down into the immutable past, and come to us in after life only as echoes in the caves of sweet receilections,' lan't that it!"

"It certainty is," answered the astonished girl, radiant with delight. "How could you know what I had

bloom again in the affectionate remembrance of the bloom again in the affectionate remembrance of the chains that bound its sorigitiy."

"Strange that I should have made that mistake," said the editor, mistagiy, "I never missed on one before. From there it goes, "Schoolmate, let us live so that all our theys shall be as radiant as those we have known here, and may we pluck mappiness from every bush, forgetting never that the thorns are below the roses, and pitying those whose hands are brinsed in the march through life."

"That" it!" exclaimed the delighted girl. "Then comes, 'Hope on, hope ever,'"

"Surv's you're born," cried the editor, blushing with pleasure, and once more on the track.

"Yes, yes, you're fight," riggled the girl. "I can't see how you fount me out. Would you like to print it!" and her face assumed an anxious shade.

"Certainly," responded the editor. "I'll say it is by the most promising young lady in Brooklyn, the dayother of an estecand citizen, a high social radk."

daughter of an esterined citizen, a half who high social rang."

"That finishes the school commencements at one swoop," sighed the editor gloomily as the fair vision floated out. "Can't see how I made that blunder about the shadows and roses and friendship. Either I'm getting old, or some of these girls have struck something original. Here, Swipes, tell the foreman to put talk signs in the next trasles supplement," and the edutor fett in his half for the cork and wondered what had happened to his memory.

From The Istiburg Chronicis-Telegraph.

"This is a queer thing," remarked Ebenezer Jones.

"What is it!" asked Zebedee Smith.

"Why, the Hoxawottamic Female College has gone into insolvency right at the eve of Commencement. How do you suppose that occurred !"

"Don't know, unless the college was run according to the arvice given in a former graduating essay on 'The Road to Success."

MANY MEN OF MANY MINDS.

OPINIONS AND COMMENTS ON MATTERS OF

TIMELY INTEREST. Secretary Manning's stroke of paralysis and his conse-quent illness are much spoken of by the spollsmen of the Democratic party when they discuss the probabilities of defeating Mr. Cleveland's nomination. Politicians generally ascribe to Mr. Manning extraordinary powers as an organizer. Senator Pair, of Nevada, told me recently that Mr. Magning was the right bower in Mr. Cleveland's politics and that if the President failed of a reomination it would be because of Manning's sickness and physical inability to manage his affairs. John R. Me-Lean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, who shares the belief and hope of the young Democratic leaders that Cleveland can be bowled out, said to me on the same day:
"When Manning was stricken down, Cleveland lost delegations in the next National Convention-not merely a delegate, but whole delegations. Manning was the head and front of the Cleveland column." While such expressions have fallen repeatedly in my hearing from the lips of public men, some curious stories have come to me about Mr. Manning from " behind the scenes." I am told that when the Cabinet was formed its members expected as a natural result of old association that Mr. Manning would be the President's chief confidant and counsellor, but have been astonished to find him relegated to the least confidential of all relations. One cause assigned for this is that the President and his Secretary of the Treasury have not agreed on the patronage question. reached the ears of the President and have caused him to have a lessened appreciation of the part Mr. Manning took in his nomination for resident. My informant, who is a prominent Democratic leader of this State, said to me: "Mr. Manning has always had the credit of carrying the New-York State delegation for Cleveland. As an actual fact he was defeated by thirty-seven votes Nathan Clifford of the United States Supreme Bench, and at the State Convention, as shown by actual canvess, when John O'Brier, now chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was appealed to on the night before the convention to help Cieveland out. It was O'Brien who picked up the Cieveland benner and carried it through. It you ask him what he thinks of Cleveland by this time

look out for brimstone." Ex-Senator William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, has been in New-York a good deal of late. He affirms that the Democrats are not making any special effort in his State, but I am told that he has been making a careful canvass for the capture of the Legislature and his own eletion as the successor of Senator Hawley. In a talk with him the other day, he said to me that there are several aspirants in the Republican tanks for General Hawley's place and that if the Republicans should carry the Legislature, he thought it possible that Samuel Fessenden, of Stamford, the Secretary of the Republican National Committee, might make things warm for the General. Indeed he seems to think that Mr. Fessenden would be elected in that event. He does not intend that any other Democrat than himself shall be elected if he can secure a Democratic Legislature.

Ex-Governor B. F. Potts, of Montana, has been here Hoffman House. He is a typic of Western man, sturdy and the look of a man as honest as the day is long. He was originally from Carroll County, Ohio, and served a term in the State Senate. He commanded the 32d Ohio Infantry at Vicksburg, forming a part of General Logan's brigade and receiving General Pemberton on the occasion of his surrender. He was breveded a brigadier. brigade and receiving General Pemberton on the occa-sion of his surrender. He was breveted a brigadiergeneral toward the close of the war. He told me yesterday that he had become a permanent tesident of Mon tana, being engaged in raising cattle and horses, but more particularly heavy draft horses for the Eastern market, and he had found this buisness quite profitable. H's service as Governor of Montana, extended over

that while everybody thought Chase would have a large majority he was only elected by 2,900 votes."

Governor Potts, in speaking about cattle raising, told me that there are about 8,000 registered brands for cattle in Moniana. These brands are officially recognized when registered with the Secretary of the Territory and the laws are stringent for the protection of their owners, but with all the laws it has been found necessary to form an association for motual protection and the Moniana Cattle Association has a membership which includes about three-fourths of all the 'rands used in the Territory. It costs as much to round up and care for a herd of 1,000 beeves as a herd ten times that number. The majority of cattle-raisers are obliged to co-operate with their neighbors in the round up. Thus thirty or forty cattlemen will drive all the cattle together in a given range and assist each other in se jetting their herds and brandling them. They divide the expenses according to the level, and as do to me: "They have detectives who come around, tap you on your shoulder, and ask your business. It galls a man who is quietly attending to his business to be spied upon his quietly attending to his business to be spied to man who is quietly attending to his business. It galls a man who is quietly attending to his business to be spied upon your shoulder, and ask your business. It galls a man who is quietly attending to his business to be spied upon like a pickpocket or a thief. North Carolina is about the worst State in its laws against travelling man who is quietly attending to his business. It galls a man who is quietly attending to his business. It galls a man who is quietly attending to his business. It galls a man who is quietly attending to his business to be spied upon his a pickpocket or a thief. North Carolina is about the worst State in its laws against travelling man who is quietly attending to his business to be spied upon his a pickpocket or a thief. North Carolina is about the worst State in its laws against travelling man who is quietly attending to his business to be spied to his business to be spied to his b branding them. They divide the expenses according to the size of the herds. The mayericks or stray eattle that are found in the range are sold and the proceeds go in a general pool toward paying the expenses. ber violates the rules of the association, which are prin cipally against foul dealing, he finds himself out off from assistance in his round up and the expenses thrown on him take away all his profits. This gives the executive materially in regulating the cattle business.

I met Inspector Byrnes the other day in the Pifth Avenue Hotel and fell into a conversation with him about police matters generally. It developed the fact that this great metropolis is free from thieves who operate on a large scale than any other city in the world. Mr. Byrnes said to me: "The record shows that in six years there has only been one large robbery, the famo is butcher-cart case of \$9,000. Of course there is a great deal of petty thieving and there are numerous small roomeries, but in a city like New-York you might put a policeman on every corner and you could not entirely prevent these little crimes. The bic thieves, however, are all ron out. They know better than to operate ever, are all rob out. They know better than to operate here. They have been run down and spotted so that all their movements and their methods of work are known and even if they were able to put a lob through, they know that their capture would be almost inevitable. Prison bars are not grateful to these people. Thave noticed in my experience the wonderful craving of the people for police stories and police mysteries. The greater the mystery the more intense the desire to read about it. The women, aspecially, seem to like anything about it. The women, especially, seem to like anything in the shape of police annals with which a deep and im-penetrable mystery is a-sociated."

The inspector told me that he has been for some time at work at a book of police annals, which will be puril-bed next winter. He does not propose to print any of the fanta-tic stories with which the detective books the listory of all the noted thieves of the pre-ent day who are operating in various parts of the country and whose photographs will be reproduced in the book. He will explain the peculiarities of their work and their professional ear marks. Such a book will be of undoubted value, not only to the police authorities of the country but to new-papers which might be called upon to publish sketches of these people in an emergency.

The estimate in which President Cleveland is held er the country has become a matter of close study with politicians. Chauncey Audrews, of Ohio, whom I have already quoted on several occasions, said to me recently that in his part of the State the masses of the Democrats are extremely well pleased with President Cleve and's course, but that the pointisians, the men who wanted course, but that the politicians, the men who wanted offices, wanted them body and wanted them right away, are all howing mad. "The Republicans," said Mr. Andrews, "are indifferent to the President, not regarding him as a large man for the place, but having the feeling that which he is knorant in statesmanship he is honest in his intentions." I hear this sort of expression eropping out quite generally in taiking with people from all parts of the country.

Another man with whom I was talking on the same subject is Assemblyman C. M. Titus, of Ithaca, who is a keen observer of the movements of public thought throughout the country and whose judgment as to the sentiment in New-York State is based on much knowl eage and experience. Mr. Titus said to me: " When the Democrats first came into power, I thought it would be impossible to dispossess them for a full quarter of a century. The opportunity which lay before them to conduct the affairs of the Government so as to bring about the return of prosperity and a new tide of successful business in the country was so great that it seemed to impossible that they should not seize it. The commonest and most ordinary mind understands that in prosperous times an Administration cannot fully attacked before the country. We had experienced a series of depressions, one upon another, beginning with the death of President Garfield, and the consequent unsettlement of all affairs that resulted from the fata shot of the assassin. It was one of the great elements of Republican strength in 1884 that the business men of the country dreaded a change of Administration. But "This is a queer thing," remarked Ebenezer Jones.

"Then it changes from the planissimo and becomes more tender: "The shadows rather around our rath. The roses of friendantp are sleeping, but not withered, and will till it is 'The done shadows cose around us. The flowers of friendantp are sleeping, but not withered, and will till it is 'The done shadows cose around us. The flowers of friendantp are sleeping, but not withered, and will till it is 'The don shadows cose around us. The flowers of friendantp are sleeping, but not withered, and will contain the content of the space of the planissimo and becomes "This is a queer thing," remarked Ebenezer Jones.

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"What is it!" asked Zebedee Smith.

"Why, the Horawottante Femule College has gene into obliging the college has gene when he said: "I was at Atlanta when into insolvency right at the eve of Commencement. How do you suppose that occurred it "I was at Atlanta when into insolvency right at the eve of Commencement. How do this into insolvency right at the eve of Commencement. How do the timed uncertainty is more destructive of undinentation that can be imagined. There has any other condition that can be imagined. There has any other condition that can be imagined. There has any other condition that can be imagined. There has any other condition that can be imagined. There has any other condition that can be imagined. There has any other condition that can be imagined. There has any other condition that can be imagined. There has any other condition that can be imagined. There has any other condition that can be imagined. There has any other condition that can be imagined. There has any other condition that can be imagined. There has any other condition that can be imagined. There has any other condition that can be imagined. There has any other condition that can be imagined. There has any other condition t

settled rolley is adopted. The country could adjust itself to any policy, but the uncertainty is killing. We could adapt ourselves to Free Trade, if necessary, though none of us would want to come down to a par with the Old World. But when we don't know what to expect, business is all paralyzed."

The condition of politics in the South is one of great iscouragement to those thoughtful statesmen who are anxious for the discussion and settlement of questions that are urgent and vital. I was impressed by this fact while discussing with General V. D. Groper, of Virginia, the solid hold which the Bourbon Democrats have finally secured upon the State. The General had said to me that under that present system of laws and the present control in Virginia there was no longer any thope of Republican success there. He continued: "The situation in Virginia is not materially different from the situation through the South. The great majority of the whites are in the Democratic party. They are controlled by a few leaders, exactly as they were in the old day spefore the war. These leaders have found it possible to disfranchise tractically and absolutely the negro vote by which they secured the large increase of representation in the National councils. As long as they can retain this position, they are opposed to any division of the whites upon any question whatever. If the question of retention of the Government could be taken out of the way, the white men of the South, who are now with the Democratic party, would divide to morrow on such questions as the tariff. The protection sentiment is strong all through the South and growing more so every day. But it has no opportunity to express itself in politics, because the advocates of protection are held down by the circumstances that I have related. It is to be hoped that the neople of the North, seeing the bad use that the leaders of the South are making of the power intrusted to them, will take steps to retire them until such a time as a free and fair ballet can be assured to every one in the country. When that is done, you will see no more of sectionalism." war. These leaders have found it possible to disfran-

William Henry Clifford, of Maine, who was in the city a few days ago, is an ambitious young leader of the Democracy of that State. He is a grandson of the late Nathan Clifford of the United states Supreme Bench, and ne has a touch of his grandfather's self-esteem. I met him at the Hoffman House and found him to be a man of perhaps thirty-five or thirty-seven, with a rotund face and figure. He told me he was on his way to Washington for a little pleasure trip, but I more than suspected that his intention was when in the National Capital to make a draft on the Administration for aid in patronage to carry on the fight now in progress in Maine. He seems to think that he can lift the Democratic party over the fence by the boot straps, but up to the present time it does not appear that he has made any great progress in that line.

Myron Bangs, the old banker of Fayetteville, N. Y., whose intimacy with President Cleveland's family dates from the time when Miss Cleveland was a member of his family for a number of years while teaching school, has come to New-York for permanent residence, and is to be come to New-York for permanent residence, and is to be seen nightly at the Hodiman House, where he has a wide circle of friends. I understand that he has become interested in a great tract of land on the Ratitan River in New-Jersey, where he is going extensively into the manifacture of trick and pottery ware, seeing confident that there are "millions in it." Mr. Bangs said to me the other day: "New-York is using every brick in at can possebly be made for her consumption, and the demand is much in excess of the supply."

On a railroad train the other day I tell in with P. E. Dowe, who is the travelling agent for a New-York firm which manufactures printing presses. He had just for several days and I made his acquaintance at the come from Florida, where he said to had sold some presses, and I asked him about the growth of newspaper bronzed, with a heavy growth of stubbly whiskers and business in the South. He told me that in Florida news-

While telling me about Florida he incidentally mentioned having seen Jay Gould there during a recent trip and went on to talk about the famous financier as ollows: " Mr. Gould was down there on his yacht and had come ashore to do a lot of telegraphing. was in a newspaper office, but as he did nearly all his twelve and a half years, but the Territory has been his home for sixteen years.

I was talking with the Governor at another time when something was said about senstor Payne, of Ohio. The Governor, who is an Ohioan by birth, spoke of the Senstor Payne for his full complement of power and merit. He was a strong man in posities in his day. I can remember when he ran against Chase for Governor in Ohio in 1857. His reputation then was that of times when he ran against Chase for Governor in Ohio in 1857. His reputation then was that of vigorous mentality. He was a powerful advocate on the stump and few men were his equal in the manipulation of men in practical polities. His poincy in that campaign was a still hunt, at which he succeeded so well that while everybody thought Chase would have a large telegraphing in cipher, there was no chance for his

the effects of the law in several Southern States requiring "drummers" to take out licenses. On this topic he Governor Potts, in speaking about cattle raising, told | said to me: "They have detectives who come around, tap

I had a talk with John A. Griffith yesterday, a young Pittsburger, who has just teturned from the Pacine coast, where he has been studying the problem of sendng fruit from California to the Atlantic coast. He told me that the fruit tende of California is entirely upon the relironds. In his opinion, if the system now in vogue in Baltimore for the shipment of oysters to committee of the association great power and aids | the West could be applied to the shipment of fruit from California, the fruit trade would become one of the leading industries. The railroads centring at Baltimore place cars at every depot for any shipment of ovsters. Shippers can place any number of buckets of oysters for any given city on their Western route. If only two or three cars are filled they are attached to a passenger train, but for large sulpments the cars are made into a special train, which is run ahead of the express train. In sections and have become highly renumerative both to the shippers and the railroads. Mr. Griffith thinks that cars scattered over California could be sent to Sacramento with the passenger trains and there made up into trains for Chicago and New York, which would bring the fruit flewise to St. Louis, Cincinnat, Cieveland, Philadelphia and Boston. His judgment is that it would cost not over \$300 per car to Chicago or \$400 to New York, at which rate the fruit could be placed on the market with the price low enough to command large sales and consequently stimulate the industry.

Up town yesterday I met Brick Pomeroy, well-dressed, alifornia, the fruit trade would become one of the lead-

Up town yesterday 1 met Brick Pomeroy, well-dressed. wearing a fashionable white hat, looking a picture of prosperity. I asked him about his affairs and he responded: "I am perging along with the newspape business as usual and also at mining in Colorado. I have a suit out there which will be decided this wees with reference to a mine whose earnings are between \$2,000 and \$3,000 a week. If I win the suit I am a millionaire. If I lose it I am still willing to be a millionaire. If shall win it."

General Benjamin F. Butler, who was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, were smiles on his broad face as well as the customary rose in his buttonhole. The smiles were already published are filled, out will make a specialty of occasioned by the successful issue of a suit for damages in which he was engaged at Patladelphia. The plaintiff was Frederick G. Merrick, the nephew of exwas Frederick G. Merrick, the nephew of ex-Assistant Secretary Charles E. Coon, to whom the jury made an award of \$25,000. Merrick was a student of the Pennsylvania Military Institute at Chester some five years ago and had both his arms blown off by the pre-mature discharge of a camoon which was being fired in honor of the French visitors to the Yorktown Centeu-nial celebration, who were passing through Chester on their way to Virginia. He was only sixteen years of age at the time of the loss of his arms. This left him in a deplorable condition. It was claimed by his guard an that the officers of the institute were at fault in placing him to serve at the gun, as he was ignorant of his duty. The academy set up a piec of contributory negligence, which the lury by their verdict seem to have disal-lowed. His nucle, Mr. Coon, secured General Butler's services and was instrumental in pressing the suit to a conclusion.

I was talking with Mr. Coon about the case last night, when he said to me about Butler: "There is no lawyer in the country who understands so thoroughly all the aws with reference to damage cases and the questions of contributory uczligence as the General. He is especially severe on corporations who employ physicians to attend patients who have been injured by them and seek to use the physician to secure admissions from the patients that they themselves were at fault in the accidents. While in Boston, recently, I was told of a case where a man had both of his legs cut off by a ratiroad train. The railroad company furnished the victim with a surgeon and nurse. A suit was brought for damages, with General Butler as attorney for the plannin. The physician and nurse aware point-blank to the admissions made by their patient that he himself had been to blame. Butler got a versier for him of \$17.500. The company asked for new trial on the ground of excessive damages. The second verdict was \$36,000. They pressed for still another trial, and the verdict brought in was \$45,000. There upon they made a motion for another new trial. The original suit had been for \$50,000, veneral Butler, in reply to the motion, said to the judge that he must ask leave to raise his dating from \$50,000 to \$100,000, which would be granted. Butler remarked as he gathered to the full for the pure cadings under this motion interest me no more. I am perfectly willing this motion interest me no more. I am perfectly willing this motion interest me no more. I am perfectly willing this motion interest me no more. I am perfectly willing this motion interest me no more. I am perfectly willing this motion interest me no more. I am perfectly willing this motion particle of don't but that he could have secured a verdict for the full \$100,000.

Judge O. A. Loenrane, of Georgia, is at the Hoffman tients that they themselves were at fault in the acci-

Judge O. A. Locurane, of Georgia, is at the Hoffman House. He was in the Confederate Army and in conversation with him yesterday the name of Jeff Davis

A SENATOR AND HIS WIFE.

SENATOR SPOONER'S SEVEREST CRITIC.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, June 19. - Senator Spooner says his wife is his severest critic. I suspect she is some-times his inspiration as well. Mrs. Spooner is always seen in the Senate gallery when her husband makes a speech. They say it is his desire, and that her presence is worth more to him than full galleries without her. A week ago, when he delivered the sulog on the late Representative Rankin, of Wisconsin Mrs. Speener and in the front seat of the gallery reserved for Senators families. The eldest of their three boys, a lad just turned seventeen years, stroiled in from the Congressions Library with a book and sat down a few seats back of his mother. Here he read until his father got up to speak, when he closed his book, moved forward and gave his whole attention to the eulogy. Mrs. Spooner had her husband's father on her right, Judge Spooner, of her hasband's father on her light, who is past seventy-six years and who was making his first visit to the National Capital. I was told that the Senator's election to the Senate happened on his father's seventy-fifth birthday. The old gentleman had not heard his son speak in the Senate until the day of the eulogy. It need hardly be said that he was gratified and showed a pardonable degree of pride, though this was more apparent in his face than in his few words afterward. The eulogy occupied the half hour from half pass 4 till 5 o'clock. At that hour there are few people in the galleries and on this occasion the audience was small. But it was unusually large on the floor. Three-quarters of the Senators were in their seats. What is also unusual, in fact rare, they were all paying close attention to the speaker. There was neither writing not reading of newspapers. Senater Edwunds, who, when in his own seat, has his back to Senator Spooner's deske went over to the Democratic side and sat where he could face the Wisconsin Senator. Others turned their chairs squarely about, and gave that silent interest which the speaker's words and manner commanded and which made the scene impressive. I have rarely seen such attention given by the Senate to one of its members. Senator Sawyer, who is at all times fraternal toward Mr. Speener, bovered about him in a nervous way, making little fusey signs of preparation. Then he sat down as near to Senator Spooner's desk as he could well get, and with a look of supreme satisfaction would tilt his chair forward and smooth the manuscript every time a sheet was laid down by the speaker. The senior Senator from the Badger State is often, and not without affection, called " Papa Sawyer." He looked it on this occasion and a stranger might have thought Mr. Spooner was the old gentleman's son so fatherly were Mr. Sawyer's macifestations of interest. Senator Spooner's manner was wholly free from gesture, and yet quite as free from any stiffness. The end gy itself was a brief but simple tribute to a personal friend and political opponent. There was no over-praise, but a good deal of honest, tender feeling throughout, in plain words about a plain man who when living was very human in his faults and his virtues. I said Senator Spooner's manner wholly free from gesture. One movement he did make,

advantage. A gentieman speaking of him afterward said: "Senator Spooner's wife has brought the change. Her criticism has done it. Now, when he made his speech on the Edmunds resolution, his style was full of vehement gestures like those of a lawyer in the court-room you know. Mrs. Spooner has cured him of all that. The remedy was very funny, and as the Senator tells the story on himself and enjoys it too, I may repeat it. He said: 'I went home that day, expecting of course to get some little praise from my wife. I though I was modest in my expectations. I thought if such men as Evar's, Edmunds, Hoar and Sherman, old Senators all, approved of anything I had said, that my wife would be pleased. I fully looked for a little tady at least. But she dian't say a word about my speech. I waited for her to speak, and as she diin't seem inclined to do so I b oached the subject myself. I told her about the congratulations of the Senators and thought that would be sue to evoke some expression, either one way of the other. Finally I asked, "What do you think of it!" Well, she got up. and without a word took her pocket handkerchief like a ball in her hand, and threw it with full force on the table. This she repeated several times, making violent gestures and throwing the handkerchief as if she wanted to hit something or somebody. I was speechless with amazement. I began to think some dreadful thing had happened, and that she didn't know what she was " For Heaven's sake, Anna, what is the matter?" I exclaimed. But she went right on throwing her handkerehlef in the most senseless way. All at once it flashed through my mind that my wife was taking me off. At the same instant she saw the recognition of the fact in my face and burst with laughter, declaring, "Yes, you did!" I, it seems, as she explained when she could stop laughing, had made just such gestures. But I was entirely unconscious of having done anything of the kind. I didn't know it, and I had supposed that my manner was quiet and dignified enough to suit even my wife, who by the way, is not easily stited."

with his right hand, when he half turned to censton

Sawyer with the words, " As my honored colleague knew

him," referring of course to Mr. Rankin. With this single

exception there was no gesture. The quiet pose suits

him and he has at no previous time appeared to such

Mrs. Spooner is an ambitious woman for her husband, She was greatly opposed to having him come to the Senate. She felt that entering politics and living in Washington would sacrifice much of their ho-She preferred that her husband, if he gained prominence, should gain it as a lawyer. But now that he is in the senate, she is as ambitious in her way as Mrs. Legan is in hers for General Logan. No two won en court be more unlike. But if Mrs. Legan is an inspiration to "Jack," Mrs. Spooner is an inspiration to " John is no politician. But her standard is high, and she is ous that her husband should hold a foremost place as a Senator. They are exactly the opposite to temperament. The Senator is reticent and quiet; his wife is impulsive and a clever talker, with a keen sense of the ludicrous. In many things their tastes are the same. Both are extremely fond of music and Mr. Spooner has a finely cultivated voice. They thought nothing of running down from their home at Hudson, Wis., to Chicago to stay through an opera season. They are one on the temperance question, and their boys know that their father's example is for their benefit. They are alike in loyalty to friends. Senator Spooner would refuse nothing in his power if t e request was made in the right spirit. His determination to be a candidate for the Senate came about in a curious way. The turn of a word would have made him the supporter of General Pairchild. They had been close friends before Farmuid word would have made him the supporter of General Fairchild. They had been close friends before Fairchild went abroad as Consul at Liverpool. They were togother in the war, and afterward when Fairchild was Governor of Wisconsin Spooner became his private secretary. General Fairchild remained abroad twerve years, and when he came back he resigned as Minister to Spain. He returned to Wisconsin and with the intention of becoming Senator. He had been very pop 1 at as Governor and still had lots of friends. Mr. Spooner's mame had been mentioned, but he was not so went known about Milwankee as Fairchild. The baster called on min one day. Spooner had almost made up his mind if Fairchild asked in of him to give up for the present all mount of the Senate. He then had a increasive practice, too good to relinquism, and he was gaining and could afford to wait for the Senate. He then had a increasive practice, too good to relinquism, and he was sprind, unfortunately for himself, went about it in the wrong way. He told Spooner that he was not known, that Miwankee wound be against him, and that he was sure to be defeated. It was probably his assertive manner more than his words that mart spooner. It was, in elect, an attempt to beintle Spooner. Fairchild forgot that he was very goars' absence from the country he had grown away from the poole of Wisconsin a d had been partily lost sight of; also that in these twelve years Spooner had been elecally growing to the people and had gone beyond the place of private secretary. It was a mistase on Fairchild's part not to have approached Spooner differently. Well, you know how the contest ended. During the canvas spooner went to Miwankee, where Fairchild said ne hadn't a friend." It looked like it, too, He got there one rainy dark might. Everybody told him it was no use—toat Miwankee was for Fairchild. He drove up through the wind and rain to the home of Representative Van Senaick, without being in the least sure of what his reception would be. "Van, he sais biuntly, "thy say down in t

HOGS IHAT CAN DISTINGUISH A TUNE.

From The Lyons (N. Y. Republican.

Farmer Henry Waisworth, of Worcott, in this county, has a son Daviel who has for years worked at home upon his father's farm. He has a great love for domestic autimals, and au unusual aptitude for winning their confidence and teaching them tricks. He has taught the horses, dogs and cate upon the farm sores of different tricks, and is welligenown in Wolcott and vicinity for his ability in this line. Several months ago Daniel heard the old-time saying that swine had no ear for music. He was convinced that the saying was an injust imputation upon the intelligence of those animals, and by long practice, coupled with rare patience, he has during his leisure hours actually taught the herd of swine at the farm to distinguish the tune of Yankee Doodle when they hear it. It is his daily custom to go into the lot where the awine are feeding, and to whistle the olf familiar tune, whereupon every hog will prick up his ears and run to his side. A number of people are sceptical as to young Wadsworth's ability to call up the bease in the manner stated, but since he has put the animals on exhibition the experiment has never been known to fail, Hundreds of people have seen him do it.

On many occasions he has whistled a number of familiar airs, without touching upon his Yankee Doodle, with no effect upon his swinish pupils, but when that tune is reached only a few bars are winsted before the herd comes crewding about him. To any who may disbeiter this Daniel extends an invitation to withous the exhibition any fine day.

QUITE A COMPLIMENT.

Young Lady—" My dear Pricesor, I want to thank you for your lecture. You make it all so plain that I could understand every word."

Professor—" I am truly glad you did understand it. I have studied the subject for about thirtiesn yours, and I fatter myself that I can bring the subject within the comprehension of the weakest intellect."